A Guide to Understanding Indo-European Theory Terms

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I am thrilled to present you this guide. Although this phrase is currently popular in academic circles, I penned it to align with the trend, though truthfully, I'm not trembling. I don't have Huntington's chorea, nor do I suffer from epileptic seizures. In fact, this Indo-European theory has weighed down upon us so heavily, it's as if our brains have been pressed upon like squashed bugs, stuck to the ground.

We have a saying: A lunatic threw a stone into the well, and forty wise men couldn't retrieve it. Hundreds of super-smart individuals have put forth this Indo-European theory, and yet here we are, a few lunatics trying to take out it.

In reality, there is no such thing as the Indo-European family of nations… No such language group, no such language. It's entirely fabricated... A monstrous tangle of lies. The presumed regions where Indo-European tribes and languages are said to have originated and once thrived are all the homelands of the Turanian, Turkic peoples. It was the same in the past, and even further back. There were no peoples who lived there and then suddenly vanished or were teleported to Europe. These are products of racist fantasies. There are no divine tribes, no Aryan nations that constitute those noble European peoples. It's just plain and simple: those were/are familiar "barbaric" Turks.

Oh, European social scientist. You don't even flinch at the thought of your oldest ancestors being apes, but you're disgusted by Turks as much as you can be. Unfortunately, your ancestors are just that! They spoke Turkish, and now

you speak Turkish too. The source of all your ugliness lies in these genetic codes, this language. And the root of all your beauty is the same root.

Here are the terms that believers in the Indo-European myth incessantly repeat... All Turkish... Like a joke... A bunch of the most commonly used ones:

kurgan, **Kurgan Hypotesis** (Eng.): Old Turkish '**kurgan**'. "1889, from Russian, originally a Tatar word." (OED) The Kurgan hypothesis (also known as the Kurgan theory or Kurgan model) is the most widely accepted proposal **to identify the Proto-Indo-European homelands which the Indo-European languages spread out throughout Europe and parts of Asia**." Wikipedia. **Isn't it a joke?** The **name** of the theory created to describe the existence and origin of the **Indo-European Language Family** is **Turkish**. Kurgan clearly comes from '**korugan**, **koru**-mak ' (protected area, protected building, to save, to guard). Even though they are mound graves in the sense most known to foreigners, they also have other meanings in Old Turkish, related to protecting, hiding. Kurgan is mentioned in the Inscriptions in the sense of '**kale**- castle', also '**kurikan**': tent (M. Ergin). Kurgan also means monument, mausoleum-tomb. "Russian, of Turkic origin; compare with **Turkish kurgan** '**castle**'." (Oxford D.) / **Kurta** (Hittite): town, castle, city; Akkadian '**kirḫu**' / ***Kourat*** *(Yakut): city;* ***haretz*** *(Hebrew): land, mother land;* ***Karak****: city (A. Atabek)* / Proto-Nostratic *q'-w-ar-a 'edge, point, tip, peak'. Hittite (acc. sg.) **gur-ta-an** 'citadel' … Altaic, Mongolian **qorga** 'fort, fortress; shelter, enclosure'; Old Turkic **qurgan** 'castle, fortress'. Poppe 1960:88; Street 1974:88 *kurgan 'a fortification'. Sumerian **gurû-ru**, **gurû-uš** 'forest' " (Bomhard) / **Krouka** (Celtic): mound, kurgan …

Yes, "**Kurgan**" is a Turkish word. In Türkiye, graves are still called ‘kurgan’ in the Kars and Bayburt regions. (In the Artvin region, it's called '**gor**'. In some Turkish dialects, it's 'gür' or 'kurun'. The Turkish root '**koru**' is equivalent to >

guard, save. The word '**grave**' also comes from these.)

The construction of graves in the form of kurgans is a Turkic tradition. The use of reddish painted boards in the interior lining here is a Turkish tradition. It is a Turkish tradition to place the horses and animals of the deceased in the tomb. Specific kitchen utensils made in a certain technique and colored with reddish paint... These pots were also found in the Basque region. Hollow animal bones found in graves. Only Turks used these to milk horses and cows. (In Old Turkish, '**sök**' means bone, milking is '**sag**'. The English equivalent is '**suck**'. Small animal ankle bones used for playing games are removed from graves. It's a Turkish tradition. They are called '**aşık**', then the Latin '**os**, **osseus**'.)

The continuation of kurgans is the Egyptian pyramids. The Oghuz Turks also have burial customs very similar to the kurgan ceremony. (They maintained these customs until the 1000s AD.) The last kurgans in the world were made by the Khazar Turks (AD 1200).

Horse: Another predominant feature of the so-called Indo-European, originally Turkic Kurgan civilizations in this region, is horse breeding. Horse-drawn chariots, horses, nomadic lifestyle... They all reflect the typical characteristics of steppe Turks.

The only nation known to be inseparable from horses is the Turks, as stated by David W. Anthony, Dorcas R. Brown (2007). It's tragicomic to attribute the culture of horse to the non-existent Indo-Europeans, by taking from the Turks

who creature of this culture. Yet, the most obvious characteristic of the Turks is to live together with the horse. Turkish babies used to ride horses; Turks hold meetings on horses, chat on horses, get married on horses, eat and drink on

horses; he used to sleep on horses; many died on horseback. / **Horse** … Alleged "PIE root" '**kers**' (run). Old and new Turkish '**kır**': run … '**Gir**, **kır**': horse (bey-**gir**); '**kısrak**': horse … / **Car**, **chariot** < **körük**, **araba** …

steppe (Eng.): bozkır. **Tepe**, **tepelik**. "A large area of flat unforested grassland in SE Europe or Siberia." (Oxford D.) / Steppe < **tepe** (hill, high region) ... **This is a typical example of the 'S' law** … What is this S rule? How would a European linguist know, why would they bother with such things? The law is this: Remove the first letter '**S-**' of some Western words and you will get a Turkish root. I showed about 100 such examples in my dictionary. See the attachment below.

Aryan (Eng.), **ariana** (Latin): Iranain, Aryan Race, ari. **Ari** < '**Arı**, **arığ**' (pure, clean – Old Turkish) / *'**Arı**, **arık**', '**arya**' Sanskrit: **pure** (B. Keresteciyan) / '**er-ır**': ar-ya (Sanskrit: brother, noble, brave); air-ya (Zend: noble, brave); uir-vir (Latin: man, brave, noble) (İsmail Hami Danişmend) / '**ar**' Sumerian: clean, '**ari**': water canal, **ar-arı** (Türkik): pure, clean, aruna (Sanskrit) (Hasan Reşit Tankut)*

Indo, **Indus**, **India**: *river in Asia, from **Sanskrit sindhu** "river." The constellation was one of the 11 added to Ptolemy's list in the 1610s by Flemish cartographer Petrus Plancius (1552-1622) after Europeans began to explore the Southern Hemisphere; it represents "an Indian," not the river.* (OED) / **Sindhu** = **su** + **indu** (Turkish '**su**': water; '**indi**': coming down; according to some author Old Turkish '**indi**': river). Those who founded the Indian civilization were the haplogroup R1a, R1b Turks who came from the north and west. Sanskrit and Turkish share

a high degree of commonality. You can find many examples in my dictionary below.

Pontic: Black Sea. Old Turkish '**pon**': black (A. Atabek). Turkish '**benek**': spot, speckle; '**ben**': mole, nevus …

Ugur, **Ugric** (Finno-Ugric for examle): It is a so-called separate language, allegedly a separate people from Turkic languages and Turkic peoples. It's related to Uralic Language... **Ok**, **Og**, **Uz**, **Ugur**, **Ogur**, **Oguz**, **Gut**, **Gots** … are all the same. They mean 'clan, tribe, nation' in Turkish.

Ural: a name of a region and mountain. It's a Turkish name to the bone. Ancient Turks call themselves '**ur**'. Old Turkish '**ur**, **uruk**, **urun**': clan, tribe, residential area. **Ur**, **Uruk** (Sumerian cities)… **Urban** (Eng.): city, about city; '**urba**': urban clothing…

tablet (Eng.): as a plate or pill. Old Turkish '**tamga**, **tampa**, **tapka**: **damga** (stamp, mark, Turkic marks on the rocks) / **stamp** < **tamga** / **Tab** (Turkish > Arabic): press, print. **Tuppu** (Hittite) <> tab > **tablet** < **tamga** / **Tablet**, **tabloid** (in medicine), **type**, even **table** are related to this root.

tamga, (**stamp**) (Eng.): **damga**, **tamga**. **Tapka**: **stampfen** (German) (Radloff) / **S-tamp** < **tamga** … **'S' law** …

Tarim Basin (Eng.): The name of a large prehistoric agricultural basin in the east of the Caspian Sea. '**Tarım**' is unquestionably Old Turkish. **Darı** (millet), **torpak** (terra-soil), **tarla** (agricultural field) and **tarım** (agriculture) form a Turkic cluster. 'Basin' means water basin and refers to the places flooded (**basıl**) by water. Turkish '**baz**, **bas**, **basan**, **üs**': basic, base, basin.

Anatolia (**Anadolu**): " … ancient name of Asia Minor, from Medieval Latin Anatolia, from Greek anatole 'the **east**,' originally '**sunrise**' (**which of course happens in the east**), literally 'a rising above (the horizon),' from **anatellein** 'to rise,' from ana 'up' (see **ana**-) **+ tellein** 'to accomplish, perform'" (OED). '**Ana**': 'up' ? '**tellein**', '**tole**' < **dol** (fill); **east** < **ışıma**, **ışıtma** (lighten); '**tole**' < **doğ** (sun rise); **ana**: mother, general, main, basic; '**ana yurt**': mother earth, mother land. It is not possible to explain it fully. However, all the meanings of all the parts overlap with Turkish.

Hittite: The correct name of this name is '**Hatti**'. '**Hat**, **Hatti**', '**Hurri**', '**Gur**', '**Guz**' … All of them were same or they are tribes that are the continuation of each other. All of them are Turanic, Turkic peoples. It is possible to see these clearly both in their genes and in the languages they speak. Thousands of examples are in the dictionary below.

Tochar, **Tocharians**: A lost so-called Indo-European people. Actually: Buddhist monks were called '**Tohar**' in the 5th-6th centuries AD. This means mountainous, not a tribal name... **Tohar** < **dağlı**, **tahlı**, **tahar** (mountaineer). These are the **Uighur** Turks of Xinjiang. They established the Turkish **Kushan** Empire. The Tohars, who are portrayed as the easternmost Indo-Europeans, are these people. Tohars and Khakassians... Both of them are Turkic and are descendants of the **Kyrgyz**. (The languages they speak, called Indo-European, are also Turkish.)

Caspian: *of or pertaining to the great inland sea of central Asia, 1580s, from Latin Caspius, from Greek Kaspios, named for native people who lived on its shores (but who were said to be originally from the Caucasus), Latin Caspii, from a native self-designation, perhaps literally "white." Middle English had Caspy, Capsi. (OED)* / **Western explanations are complete bullshit.** The Turkish

version of this name is **Hazar**. **Hazar** = **gez**, **gezer** (wander, wanderer, nomad) = **göçer** (wanderer, nomad) = **Cossack** (Turkish nomad people, They lived in this exact geography and the region was named after them.) / Also Greek, English '**costa**, **coast**' < '**kaş**' (Turkish coast)

Cauasia, **Caucasian**: *mountain range between the Black and Caspian seas, separating Europe and the Middle East, from Latin Caucasus, from Greek kaukasis, said by Pliny ("Natural History," book six, chap. XVII) to be from a Scythian word similar to kroy-khasis, literally "(the mountain) ice-shining, white with snow." But possibly from a Pelasgian root *kau- meaning "mountain." (OED)* / In Turkish '**kop**': mountain, '**kaz**': mountain, '**kaf**': mountain (Mount **Kazbek** in Caucasia, Mount **Kaz** in West Anatolia, Mount **Gabar** in Anatolia …). In Sumer, Turkish '**kur**': mountain, '**kar**': snow, white … : **Kroy-Khasis** (Saka – Scythian Turkish) (A. Atabek). / It is pure racism to invent absurd etymologies for the names of all these so-called Indo-European regions, which were the homeland of the Scythian (**Saka**) Turks (and before other Turkish, Turkic people) in the past.

Cossack: *"one of a military people who inhabit the steppes of southern Russia, 1590s, from Russian kozak, from Turkish **kazak** "adventurer, guerrilla, nomad," from qaz "to wander." The same Turkic root is the source of the people-name Kazakh and the nation of Kazakhstan. (OED)* **/** Main root is Turkish '**gez**' (wander, tour). Cossack people mainly was **Kipchak** people (**Polovech**, **Kuman**). This name later began to be used only for the current **Kazakhs** further east.

toponymy, **topic**, **topos**, **topographie** … (Eng. - Greek - Latin): **yer** > earth, terra; **toprak** / **Toprak**, **torpak**: soil, ground, region, terra

Scythians: The great Swedish historian **Sven Lagerbring** wrote: “Turks, like many other related peoples, were nomads. That's probably why they were called **schyther** (Scythians), inspired by the Hebrew word schut, meaning "wandering nomad"... Oden first stopped in Germany. From there he moved on to Denmark and stopped in Sweden… This is Sturlesson's (father of sagas, 12th century) own narrative and gives full reason why German, Danish and Swedish are essentially the same language. The origins of the Anglo-Saxons, the ancestors of the English, likewise date back to Oden. Their language is also a branch of the language of Asians and Turks.” (Abdullah Gürgün) / In Turkish, this name is referred to as '**Saka**', '**Saga**' or later '**İskit**' (Sycthian). It is claimed that this name comes from the Turkish word '**sak**' (head, mind). Because of their distinctive high hats (börk -?). Or the ‘**Saka**’ name was originated from ‘**su**’ (water), like other name of Turkish clans (Subar, Suvar, Saha) and **Sumer**… (Mehmet Bayrakdar). Regardless of where their name came from, they spoke Turkish and lived in a characteristically Turkish culture. Genetic studies have repeatedly shown that they are related to other Turkish tribes. Scythians were also the ancestors of the Huns, Kipchaks, Sarmatians and Caucasian peoples. / Until the conquest of Istanbul, European scholars and people had no doubt that Scythians were Turks. Even they accept them as their own ancestors and loved them. However, before the traces left by Attila were erased, the Turkish conquest of Istanbul and the increase in religious hostility reversed this trend. Many religious fanatics who determined the European ideology, especially Cardinal Piccolomini, known as Pope Piu II, reignited the hostility towards Turks. **Pope Piccolomini** was shouting that the Turks were barbarians of Scythian descent and that they should be expelled from Europe. (Çağıl Çayır) / What an irony that the situation changed again after the Indo-European theory emerged. Scythian dominance over “Indo-European” languages was very

evident. The Scythian language was considered one of the ancestors of European languages. But on one condition: the Scythians were no longer Turks and they did not speak Turkish.

It is a shame for science to try to prove such an obvious thing, the fact that **Sakas** are Turks... Many Western scientists have already written about this many times. **Wilhelm Radloff**, **James Fergusson** etc. Names of European peoples coming from the name Saka: **Saxon**, **Scots**, **Ashkenazi** (exact); **Scandinavia** (likely) …

The Scythians are predominantly of R1a descent, alongside R1b and xC3, Q groups. (The immutable alloy formula for Turks as well.) The Scythians are genetically unequivocally and entirely Turkic. (O. Çataloluk)

DICTIONARY OF TURKISH ROOTS IN WESTERN LANGUAGES:
https://www.academia.edu/111458574/DICTIONARY_OF_TURKISH_ROOTS_IN_WESTERN_LANGUAGES